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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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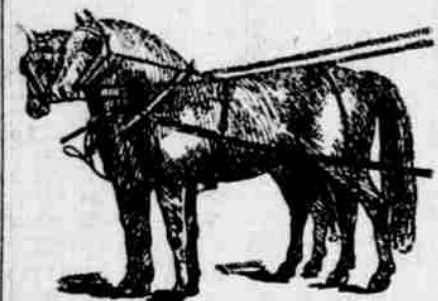
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WITH THE LEGISLATORS.

Short Shift in the Senate
Yesterday.

REGISTRATION IN THE HOUSE.

A Stiff Fight in the House—Division of the Ministry—Minister Smith "Heckles"—Work on Second Appropriation—Meet Next Monday.

Twenty-fifth Day.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

After the usual preliminaries of the Senate, the report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill No. 14 was read and tabled, to be taken up with the bill.

Senator Rice reported Senate Bill No. 15, for recodifying the Civil Code, received from the printer.

Under order of the day, House Bill No. 11, relating to the sale of foreign newspapers, came up for third reading. Passed by unanimous vote.

Senate Bill No. 14 came up for second reading. The following report of the Judiciary Committee was read:

"The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 14, being an Act to amend Section 12 of Act 8 of the Acts of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, beg leave to report that they recommend the title of the bill to be amended so as to read as follows:

"An Act to amend Sec. 12 of Act 8 of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, approved Oct. 4, 1894, relating to elections and contested seats in the Legislature."

"They recommend that Section 1 be amended so that it shall read as follows: Sec. 1.—Section 12 of Act 8 of the Acts of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, entitled, 'An Act relating to elections and contested seats in the Legislature,' approved Oct. 4, 1894, is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows: 'Section 12.—At the hearing, the Court shall cause the evidence to be reduced in writing in full, or sufficiently to ascertain all the facts involved, and shall thereupon give judgment stating all findings of facts and the law thereupon, which shall then be transmitted in full to the Minister of the Interior. If such findings shall be that the election was invalid, or the seat vacant, a new election shall be ordered by said Minister, but in case the said Court shall decide who of the candidates has been elected, the said Minister shall forthwith sign and transmit to said candidate a certificate of election.'"

"The object of the bill is to authorize the Minister of the Interior to issue a certificate of election to the party who has been decided by the Supreme Court to be entitled to the seat when the election had been contested. The law as present upon the statute books does not in fact give that power, although it may be inferred. We recommend that the bill pass as amended."

The bill, with the report, were referred to the Printing Committee for the necessary revision in the typewritten copy. Senate Bill No. 15 was read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Under suspension of the rules Senator Waterhouse moved to reconsider the vote referring Senate Bill No. 12, relating to licenses, to the Committee on Commerce, and refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Carried. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Minister Cooper announced that the Cabinet would like to meet the House Committee on Commerce and Agriculture at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A Communication from the Senate announced the passage in third reading of House Bill No. 5, relating to the preservation of records and dockets of district magistrates, and its handing over to the Committee on Passed Bills. The communication further announced that after the second reading of House Bill No. 2, relating to the creation of one additional post of entry at Kealaekua, the same had been laid on the table.

Rep. Hanuna Inquires.

Rep. Hanuna propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior: "First—In regard to the powder magazine, does the Government intend to move said magazine to another place?" "Second—Is not the land now occupied by the magazine suitable for the purpose of homestead lots?"

Minister King answered that the matter of moving the magazine had been under consideration for some

time, but, as yet, no plan had been decided upon.

In regard to the use of the land for homestead purposes, such matters should be referred to the Survey Department.

Speaker Naone announced the third reading of the Registration bill on the order of the day.

Rep. Richards reported House Bills Nos. 7 and 8, typewritten.

Registration Bill.

Under the Registration bill, Rep. Winston objected to the provision which would require the registration of tourists after having resided in the country for three months. Many people who come here want to remain more than three months. Sometimes they are here for six months. The provision would be a hardship to them.

Minister Cooper said that he believed the limit should be placed at six months.

Minister Smith said that it was not the intention that the law should be made burdensome. In his own mind there was a misgiving as to whether three months was not too great a limit. The law was intended for a certain class of people who took advantage of every loophole to stay in the country without being identified.

Rep. Winston wanted to know if this would not apply as well to three as six months.

Minister Smith explained that he thought three months was too great a limit. Too long a period would end in the defeat of the law. Two months would be ample. Reference was made to Commissioner Marsden in his travels. He had stated that no hardship had been felt by him in being required to register. Minister Smith thought that registering would prevent suspicion being directed upon people interested.

Rep. Winston suggested that if the Attorney-General would remove his motion of making the limit two months, he would remove his motion of six, but the Attorney-General said "No," and Mr. Winston sat down.

Minister Damon said that the whole bill was against the freedom of the people and against the Hawaiian. The only time the Hawaiian wanted to be registered was at his birth and death. No restriction should come in between these two events. There should be perfect freedom of movement on the part of every one, and he should feel under no restriction to come and go as it seemed fit to him.

Repugnant to Minister Cooper.

Minister Cooper said that the bill was repugnant as it stood. Every effort should be made to render it as unobjectionable as possible to people who come into the country. More than half of the tourists who visit the country come for more than three months.

Minister Smith said that at the last special session the bill had been referred to a commission, and that after careful consideration by that body it had come up for consideration at the present session. He hoped that differences of opinion on the part of the Ministers would not be misconstrued. Each had a right to his own opinion. Many of the laws made were not for the honest citizen who was willing at all times to bear his share of the burdens as such, but they were intended to reach a class of people who were trying to evade the laws. Every honest and law-abiding citizen should be willing to undergo a little inconvenience for the good of the country. The law was not aimed at the Hawaiians, not at the honest people but at a roving class who had no intention of making their home in the country and who took advantage of everything offered by the country, taking none of its responsibilities. If there was going to be any system at all it should be strict and effective. Too many loopholes for people to crawl out of might not be to the best interests of the country.

Minister Damon Objects.

Minister Damon said he had listened with attention and pleasure to the statement of the Attorney-General, but in his mind he had not come down to the real principle, the essence, of the thing. In monarchical countries the first point was restriction; in a republic, freedom was the foundation principle. Minister Damon explained that the law, if passed, would become a hardship in many cases. A man going from Honolulu to Oloa for the purpose of improving his coffee lands might be asked for his certificate by some officer. Should he fail to have this with him he might be required to go to Hilo or Honolulu for it, thus requiring him to lose time which might have been spent on his land. It seemed as if the law was contrary to the principle of all free institutions.

Minister Smith "Heckles."

Minister Smith asked the Minister of Finance how it was that the United States had passed a restriction act two years ago, the provisions of which were in every way more burdensome and hard.

Minister Damon said that he could not think that the Attorney-General was trying to "heckle" a man while attempting to say something. However, since he had asked a question, he was entitled to an answer. The Act was passed for the express purpose of ridding the country of the Chinese—for the purpose of making the conditions so odious that they would be forced to leave the country. The conditions here were entirely different. The country was indebted to that class of labor for its wealth. They could not well be

driven out of the country now, nor would it be just or proper to place bonds upon them. Such laws that place restrictions on the freedom of the people should be stricken from the statute books. Instead of adding restrictions they should be removed.

Rep. Rycroft Favors It.

Rep. Rycroft said he could not see the force of the line of argument introduced by the Minister of Finance. Why not throw off all restrictions? Why get a permit upon leaving the country? Why get a ticket at a steamship office? If a man should make up his mind to go to Oloa he should think about it first and should take along with him his registration certificate. He would in all probability take his purse. Why should he not carry his certificate? Rep. Rycroft said that if he supposed for one moment the law would take one iota from his freedom, he would not think of voting for it. In his opinion he would feel freer after registering.

Rep. Hanuna said that the matter of registration was by no means a new thing. It had been talked about for a good many years. In his opinion there should be some kind of a law and he was in favor of shortening the period provided for in the bill. There had been strange things on Maui. People who had never been seen there before were found at times, roaming about in various places on the island. How did they get there? The surmises were that they came along at the same time that opium was supposed to have been landed. Registration would empower certain officers to demand certificates of such people at any and all times. Rep. Hanuna was in favor of shortening the period to one month.

"Rep. Richards Ag'n It."

Rep. Richards said that the bill was against the Hawaiians and Anglo-Saxons, and probably others too. He did not feel as if he wanted to do the registering act. Perhaps Rep. Rycroft thought the provisions of the bill would not reach him. Rep. Richards was in favor of immediate registration upon arriving in the country. All should be made to do the same thing. It was a mistake to think that the United States would be down on Hawaii for making such a law. That country had had a taste of the same thing.

Rep. Rycroft said that the member from Hilo did not seem to think that he knew just exactly what he had to do. The law was not for him, but for safeguards against Asiatics. That was what it amounted to when boiled down. Every honest citizen should be willing to undergo this little inconvenience, if such it really was, for the good of the country.

Favors Chinese.

Minister Damon spoke again, saying that the discussion of one point had led into the discussion of the bill as a whole. He repeated arguments previously stated. Laws antagonistic to Chinese could not be well entertained. In the matter of the enforcement of the provisions of the law by the officers, there was a chance for a great injustice, such as paying up an old grudge. During the three years past there had been no registration law. Why should there be a retrogression at this time?

Minister Smith said that the bill, in order to be effective, should be full and complete. The argument of the Minister of Finance that discrimination was dangerous seemed to be sound. The Constitution provides for legislation on any class of people taking up residence in the country. This is embodied in the fundamental law of the country, and was done after deep thought by Americans, Europeans and Hawaiians. They looked into the future and saw conditions that would necessitate such a law. The conditions existing have shown the need of legislation. The United States has awakened to that fact, where all are free and equal. The law there is much more harsh and is a disgrace to the country; but the conditions were allowed to get worse and worse, until the people felt that strenuous legislation was necessary. If legislation had been brought to bear in the year 1884, no such outrages as have been done would have taken place.

Upon Motion the Section was Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several changes were made in the wording of different sections. Rep. Hanuna moved that the vote on passage of the bill in third reading be postponed until the report of the committee on the referred section shall have been rendered. Carried.

On motion of Rep. Bond, House took a recess at 12:15.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill No. 8, appropriating the sum of \$1,692,881.01 for expenses of the Government.

Expenses Supreme and Circuit Court.

\$25,000. Passed.

Pay of Interpreters in all courts, \$2,500.

Rep. Richards—Does the law provide for an interpreter in the Hilo court?

Minister Smith—Where parties or witnesses require one he is furnished, but if an attorney wants it for his own use he must pay for it.

Item passed.

Purchase of land books for Supreme and Circuit courts.

Minister Smith—I think the item should be divided. There is a tendency to multiply a certain class of books, and to ensure the getting of a certain number of books for the Circuit court the amount should be divided, giving \$1,000 for the purpose of purchasing books for the Supreme and First Circuit court.

and \$500 for the purchase of law books for other than the First Circuit.

Amendment carried.

Printing and binding court reports, \$2,200. Passed.

Stationery incidentals for all courts, \$1,500. Passed.

Department Foreign Affairs.

Incidentals, Foreign Office, \$3,000. Passed.

Expenses connected with diplomatic and consular service, \$15,000.

Minister Cooper—There were \$7,000 under the other bill in pay rolls which could not be used, according to ruling of Auditor General in that way. I have asked that \$5,000 of the amount be included here. Carried.

Expenses Hawaiian Consulate, \$3,000.

Minister Cooper reported the receipts of the office were \$27,000 for two years. Expenses, \$15,000.

Sta's entertainments, \$3,000. Passed. Minister Cooper said the item had been placed in his department, he presumed, because no other minister cared to father it.

A Hawaiian suggested that it meant "conciliating enemies." So the item passed.

Pay roll of clerk Executive Council, \$3,000. Passed.

Furnishing information abroad, \$3,000.

Minister Cooper stated that it was impossible for his department to answer all the questions received and he wanted to have printed matter for disseminating information.

Rep. Winston—Does it apply to Paradise of the Pacific?

Minister Cooper—There is another item for that.

Return of indigent Hawaiians, \$3,000.

Rep. Bond wanted to know how much had been spent during the past two years.

Minister Cooper replied, \$1,746.96.

Rep. Winston—I have met Hawaiians in San Francisco who were ashamed to go to the consul.

Rep. Richards. It is a matter that should not be encouraged. They can come on sailing vessels when they want to. I am in a position to know this. They can go into Spreckels' office and get passage free. I move the item be cut in two.

Rep. Rycroft—They may get down all right on Spreckels' sailing vessels, but it is not so easy for them to ride free or work their way on a Union Pacific railway. I would ask the Minister if he knows anything about that?

Minister Cooper—I have not the specific items, but I will say that most of the money has been expended in fares from the Middle States. I have never found an instance where sums have been unworthily bestowed. I trust there will be no reduction in this item. Passed as in the bill.

Expense of Council of State, \$300. Passed.

Relief to Hawaiian seamen, \$1,000.

Minister Cooper—This is a new item, caused by increase in the number of vessels coming under the Hawaiian flag. There are times when these men must be attended to outside of hospital attention, for which a certain sum is deducted from their pay. Passed.

Support of Military.

Support of eight companies, \$7,200.

Five items in this section were referred, on motion of Rep. Richards, to Military Committee.

Minister Cooper wished to say that notwithstanding the addition of a number of new items there has been a reduction in the department of \$20,000 over last period.

Rep. Winston—Does this include support of the military?

Minister Cooper—Yes, sir.

Finance Department.

Incidentals, \$3,500. Passed.

Incidentals, Auditor General's department, \$600. Passed.

Interest on all loans, \$552,500.

Minister Smith—This covers everything, including interest on treasury and all other loans. Passed.

Rep. Rycroft—As the Auditor General has no books to buy, nothing to purchase, I do not see why he should have an appropriation.

Minister Smith—There is an item of \$240 for janitor.

Rep. Rycroft—I move that it go to a committee.

Rep. Richards—I move that committee be Mr. Rycroft.

Minister Smith—What, that \$600?

Rep. Rycroft—Yes; it's the small things that need looking after. On debate, motion was withdrawn.

National debt falling due, \$18,100. Passed.

Salaries for 1895 unpaid. Passed.

Minister Smith—This item is understood. It is simply for drafts that were not received in time to be paid before the end of last period.

Rep. Richards asked that all items for custom house and postoffice be referred to special committee.

Tax Office.

Tax appeal board, \$1,500. Passed.

Dog tags, \$500. Passed.

Incidentals, \$5,000.

Attorney General's Department.

Support and maintenance of prisoners, \$85,000.

Minister Smith—This is a reduction of \$4,000 from last period, and I hope it will be allowed.

Rep. Richards—Does the Road Board pay any